



VOL. 62, NO. 60 FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1973 THREE CENTS

Métis MP defends native rights

OTTAWA (CUP)—The New Democratic Party's first MP from the North West Territories has called for a special inquiry into the aboriginal rights of Indian and Eskimo people.

Wally Firth has given notice of a motion to establish a special House of Commons committee on the subject.

"The question of aboriginal rights has been ignored by both the Liberals and the Conservatives for years, and I hope my motion will receive quick passage so that years of neglect can be turned into a future marked by respect for aboriginal rights," he said.

The motion reads: "That a special committee of the House of Commons be established to investigate all aspects of the question of aboriginal rights of the native Indian and Eskimo people of Canada with powers to report from time to time its observations,

opinions and recommendations thereon:

"That the committee be empowered to send for persons, papers, and records, to sit during sittings and adjournments of the house, and evidence as may be ordered by the committee, to appoint from among its members such subcommittees as it may deem advisable or necessary, and to delegate thereto all or any of its powers, except the power to report directly to the house, to employ such staff as it may deem advisable or necessary."

Firth is the first Métis to be elected to Parliament. He was elected in the previously Liberal seat because of his popularity as a worker with native peoples' organizations. Canada's first native MP, Liberal Len Marchand from Kamloops, BC, has refused to be identified as a fighter for specifically native causes, despite his Indian background.

Al Hubbard to speak today

Al Hubbard, member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, is scheduled to speak at McGill today.

Hubbard is past director of the militant anti-war group, and presently an advisor to the Steering Committee of the VVAW.

The VVAW, an organization of 30,000 ex-GIs opposed to the Indochina War, has come under attack by the Nixon administration for its antiwar activities (see article, page 3). Hubbard himself was recently beaten up by New York police during a demonstration.

Hubbard told the *Daily* that "King Richard expects to go unscathed to his Coronation while deceiving the people of the world as to his true intentions in Indochina." He said that he would

elaborate on the subject today at 1 pm in Leacock 219.

DEMONSTRATE!

Demonstration sponsored by 30 popular organizations in Montreal to begin tomorrow, 1:30 pm, at Dominion Square, against the Vietnam war. Be there.

DAILY STAFF

Meeting today at 4 pm, the usual place. New staffers who signed up this week welcome. Old staffers not welcome, but you better come anyways. (Typical trite Ahmad humour.)



ICPJ poster by Hugo Cellert.

by don spencer

350 attend Vietnam Rally

The continuing barbarism of the war in Indochina and Canada's complicity in the conflict were the themes of a rally held at McGill yesterday afternoon.

The rally was called by the Comité de Solidarité avec les Peuples Indochinois and Le Mouvement Révolutionnaire Des Etudiants Du Québec. Over 300 students filled the Union Ballroom to listen to Vinh Quy, Professor Sam Noumoff, Larry Svirchev, and Charles Gagnon describe the present situation in Vietnam.

"Bombs can destroy schools and houses, but bombs cannot destroy people," said Vinh Quy, a Vietnamese student in Montreal, in quoting a Hanoi woman's reaction to the recent wave of bombing.

The bombs dropped on North Vietnam during the U.S. aerial bombardment were equivalent to five Hiroshimas, Quy reported. Hanoi alone during the recent 12 day attack received 3 1/2 times the tonnage dropped on the Japanese city.

Quy declared that "tricky" manoeuvres of U.S. diplomacy coupled with continuation of the American military are not sufficient to suppress the deeply rooted desires for a unified Vietnam and a respect for the fundamental rights of the Vietnamese people.

Professor Sam Noumoff of McGill's Political Science Department called the demonstration planned for this Saturday a "significant way for the people in

Quebec and Canada to cast the vote that they could not cast in the U.S. in November."

Noumoff, who headed Project Anti-War, reported that one hundred countries are involved in defence production for the Pentagon according to information accurate until 1971.

Noumoff has found discrepancies between the North Vietnamese version of the October 27 peace agreement and the American one. He disclosed that in a key phrase the North Vietnamese version reads "risk" where the American text reads "threat." Two other terms were different in the North Vietnamese copy and the tone of the American version "attempted to make the

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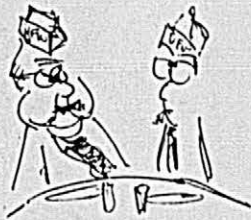


daily photo by chris thompson

VINH QUY AND CHARLES GAGNON speaking against the Vietnam War at yesterday's rally.

LEAD AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

YOU WANT
TO KNOW
THE TRUTH
ABOUT COM-
MUNISM, ED,
I'LL TELL YOU.
FIRST, THEY'RE
ATHEISTS, AS
WE ALL KNOW.
BELIEVING IN
GOD IS AGAINST
THEIR RELIGION.



A MAN TURNS
COMME HE'S
A SLAVE. HIS
WHOLE LIFE IS
RUN BY THE
PARTY. NO FREE-
DOM AS WE'VE
COME TO KNOW
IT. IF THE
PARTY SAYS
"KILL" YOU KILL
OR ELSE.



RUTHLESS?
THESE BUGGERS
HAVE NO REGARD
FOR HUMAN LIFE,
ZERO. A HUMAN
BEING TO THEM
IS NO BETTER
THAN A HUNK
OF ROCK.



AND
THEY'RE
FED LIES
BY THEIR
LEADERS.
KEEPS 'EM
DOCCILE, CAUSE
IF THEY EVER
KNEW HOW BAD
OFF THEY
ARE, WATCH
OUT.



THEY
FIGHT
PRETTY
GOOD,
THOUGH.

LISTEN, EDDIE
BOY, YOUR COMME
WOULDN'T LIFT
A FINGER TO
SAVE HIS OWN
MOTHER, NO REGARD
FOR HUMAN LIFE.
THAT AIN'T YOUR
COMME TALKIN'
OVER THERE -
THAT'S YOUR
GOOD TALKIN'
HE-ER ANY
VET.



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DEBATING
UNION
presents**

**AL
HUBBARD**

Black veteran

Leader of
Vietnam Veterans
Against the War

speaking on
**THE END OF
THE VIETNAM WAR**

Friday, January 19
1 PM
Leacock 219

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by Bruce Campbell

One by one, the young men in green stepped up to the fence and hurled their medals toward the Capitol building. Silver Stars, Purple Hearts, battle ribbons, even a Congressional Medal of Honor. A woman whose son had died in Vietnam tearfully added his medals to the pile. Bystanders on the Capitol steps were deeply moved by these symbolic acts of the veterans. Here was a new kind of veteran: deeply ashamed of his country's role in the Vietnam War, dedicated to ending the war in which he had fought.

The medal-returning ceremony was one of a series of actions organized for the week of April 23, 1971 in Washington by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). The actions, called Operation Dewey Canyon 3 by the VVAW, had veterans participating in sit-ins in government buildings, camping out on the Washington Mall, lobbying with Congressmen, and conducting guerrilla theater actions to dramatize the plight of the Vietnamese.

For many people in the U.S., this was the first time they had heard of the VVAW, which since its formation in June 1967 has grown to an organization of 30,000 ex-GI's dedicated to ending the Vietnam War.

An earlier action which had catapulted the group into prominence was their occupation of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. The veterans waited until all the tourists had left the statue and sealed the door, refusing to leave. They were finally cleared out by police.

The group's actions, which have become increasingly radical and militant in recent months, have not escaped the notice of those in the U.S. government who



Above: Vietnam veterans demonstrate outside the Republican Convention last August. Left: VVAW member smashes bag containing his own blood on steps of Independence Hall, Philadelphia to protest the war.



are concerned about controlling these sorts of things. Since July, the VVAW has been under almost constantly harassed by the government, as well as infiltrated by FBI informants and agents-provocateurs. In July, while the VVAW was preparing for demonstrations and actions to dramatize its demands at the Democratic Convention, a Grand Jury subpoenaed 23 veterans active in organization alleging that the vets had planned massive disruptions for the Republican National Convention to be held in August. The VVAW feels that the Nixon administration was trying to use its government agents to provoke the veterans into violent protests, thus discrediting the group.

Indictments were handed down to 6 members of the VVAW, charging them with "conspiring to

travel in interstate commerce" and "to organize, promote, encourage and participate in a riot."

The Grand Jury then waited until the day before the Presidential Elections in November to arraign the six plus two other veterans similarly charged.

The charges arise from information obtained by the FBI from a paid informer in the VVAW. In May of last year, William Lemmer, a VVAW coordinator from the Midwest, admitted to several other officials of the organization that he had been an informer and wished to become a double agent. A recent article in *Harper's* describes Lemmer as mentally disturbed and paranoid, and reveals how the FBI had played on his fears and illness to obtain information on the VVAW.

Each of the defendants, when asked to plead to the charges made against them stated: "I plead guilty to war crimes against the Indochinese people on behalf of the U.S. government. I plead innocent to the charges of conspiracy."

Peter Mahoney, national coordinator and one of the defendants, told *The Guardian*, that the government was attempting to force the VVAW to use its time and money to defend the eight, and thus prevent it from conducting demonstrations.

Mahoney feels that the VVAW has credibility with the American people and that even Nixon supporters will listen to veterans. In recent months, the vets have been conducting education campaigns with other veterans' groups, attempting to make contact with even such conservative groups as the American Legion and The Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The VVAW is one of the most active groups opposing the war in the United States. More than any other group, the veterans bring a first-hand knowledge of the war and its effects on the Indochinese peoples, and a dedication to fighting for an end to the war, to the peace movement. The government's attempts at suppressing the organization prove that it is seen as a threat by Washington. As Mahoney said: "Nixon is forcing us into the courts. He is putting us on trial because we oppose war, racism, repression and the other ills in our society. We will turn the tables around when we go into court. We will put the war on trial. We will put racism on trial. We will put Nixon on trial. The war, racism and Nixon are the real criminals."

Rally . . .

continued from page 1

position of the DRV more bellicose," he reported.

The North Vietnamese version was monitored in Tokyo in October but it took two months for a transcript of the text to arrive in Montreal, he said.

Noumoff warned that Saturday's demonstration should not be taken as an end in itself, that too many protests consist only of the classic march to the U.S. consulate with a rally afterwards. "In a sense it's too easy," he said referring to past demonstrations.

The protest must be more active and dynamic, he stressed, by scrutinizing the roles of Canada and Quebec in the military establishment.

Larry Svirchev, an ex-U.S. private, traced the growth of anti-imperialist consciousness that grew out of the protest movement.

The modest, peaceful protests staged by GIs in the mid-sixties have blossomed into more violent forms of dissension, he said. He noted that racism in the U.S. armed services along with the demoralizing effect of a long, unpopular war have resulted in the following incidents:

- R. Seamans, Secretary of the

Navy, recently met with a group of 130 sailors aboard the U.S.S. Constellation who demanded that the Administration sign the seven Point peace program of October, withdraw all troops from Indochina, free all political prisoners, and grant amnesty to all US draft dodgers and deserters.

- In 1970 there were 365 reported incidents of "fragging", according to a Pentagon report. (Fragging is the attempted assault of an officer with an explosive.)

- Acts of sabotage on four different occasions aboard the U.S.S. Ranger resulted in keeping it out of duty off Vietnam for six months.

Svirchev described the incidents as examples of a "continuous rising of consciousness" of the working class. Svirchev outlined a "united front" which has developed to combat American militarism. The activities of the united front are twofold. Politically, the "growth of class contradictions" in the U.S. has resulted in a number of forms of protest which have joined in calling for the U.S. to sign the October peace agreement. Materially, the united front against the war manifests itself in such organizations as the Medical Aid to Indochina and plans by certain groups to actually participate in

the rebuilding of war-ravaged Indochina. A movement is under way in the U.S. to send brigades to Hanoi to rebuild the demolished Bach Mai Hospital.

"The Nixon Administration talks peace and makes war," Svirchev explained, "but Mr. Nixon knows very well that the people of the world don't believe him."

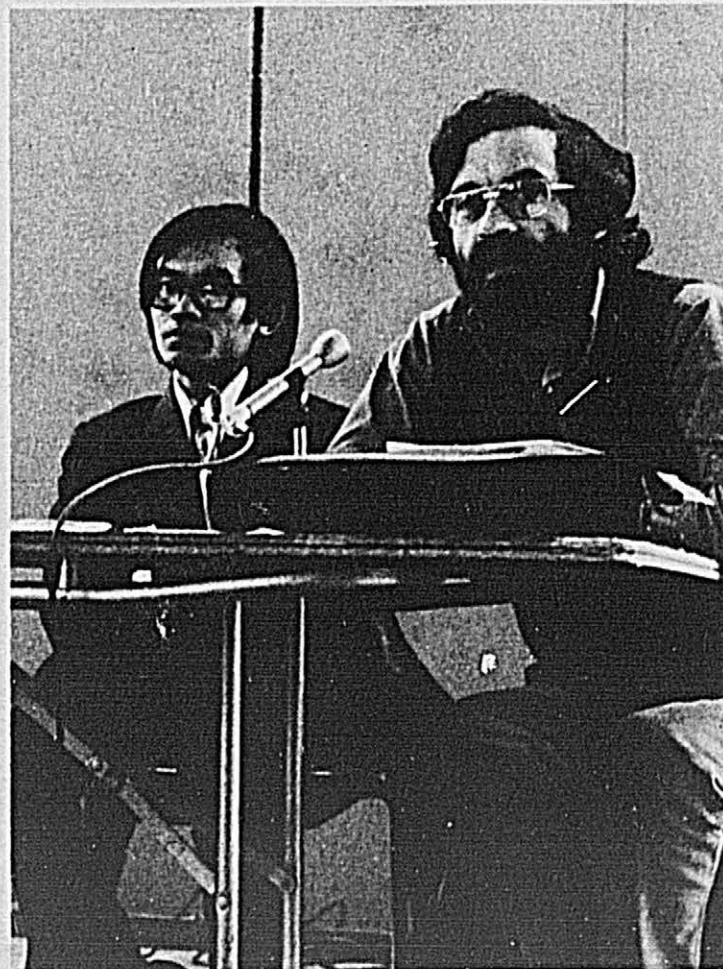
Charles Gagnon, well-known Quebec revolutionary, argued that American "imperialism manifests itself not only in Indochina but also in many other parts of the world, including Quebec."

American corporations in Quebec are part of the imperialist power structure, said Gagnon, and the fight against imperialism necessarily includes the demise of capitalism.

"There can be no anti-imperialist struggle without an anti-capitalist struggle," he said.

Gagnon emphasized the importance of demonstrations, that bring together the largest number of Quebec workers and progressive elements, saying that the people of Quebec will one day, perhaps violently, have to confront the same imperialism.

"We must mobilize as many progressive people as possible on this issue. We must show our solidarity now," he concluded.



daily photo by chris thompson



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Editorial

Nixon has to listen

The events of the last month have made two facts clearer than ever: first, that the US has lost its decade-long fight to subjugate the Indochinese peoples; and second, that the Vietnam war is far from over.

The United States' defeat has been demonstrated by the military and political bankruptcy of its "Vietnamization" policy of building up the South Vietnamese armed forces, which has succeeded only in transforming a small, corrupt, and ineffectual army into a large, corrupt, and ineffectual one, incapable of keeping the Thieu regime in power without massive US support. Above all, it has been demonstrated by the United States' total failure to make the North Vietnamese and the South Vietnamese liberation fighters compromise their demands for independence and peace.

But while the US has been strategically defeated, it continues to strike out against the Indochinese peoples with tactics of increasing viciousness. US weaponry has not been aimed at any mythical "foreign army" invading South Vietnam, but at the people themselves, at the peasants in the fields, with projectiles that bounce off a tank but tear human flesh to ribbons, and chemicals that destroy crops and future Vietnamese generations. The massive terror bombings of recent weeks are the culmination of this barbarity, but at the same time they should be recognized as the actions, not of a powerful conqueror, but of a cornered and declining power.

The United States' continued aggression against the Vietnamese makes Nixon's calls for a peace settlement a rather sick joke. Nixon *does* want a settlement, but a settlement that would preserve American hegemony over South Vietnam and the

rest of Indochina, not a settlement that would guarantee independence to the peoples of South-East Asia. The US will not accept such a settlement until it has exhausted all its tactics of aggression and death. This is the meaning of Nixon's "peace scare" of last October, the renewal of the bombing, and now his return to the Paris peace talks. Nixon did not return to Paris as a victor, but was in fact forced back by military losses, world opinion, and the refusal of the Vietnamese to be cowed into submission.

It is in this light that the crucial importance of mass demonstrations at this time against US aggression and demanding that Nixon sign the October accords, must be seen. The US government is not about to "end the war" of its own volition; its actions for years have clearly shown its determination to maintain its hold on Indochina even at the expense of eliminating the Indochinese themselves. No sort of complacency can be justified at this time. The US will get out of Vietnam only when it is *forced* out by the armed struggle of the Vietnamese and the pressure of international protest.

The feeling is widespread that demonstrations are a "waste of time", that Nixon is in a position to simply ignore public protests. But the US government is in fact acutely conscious of its international and domestic image; in its efforts to maintain "imperialism with a human face", the US cannot afford to disregard mass protests around the world and in the US itself. Demonstrations in the '60s forced the US to start withdrawing its ground troops and attempt the Vietnamization policy, which for a time fostered the illusion that the war was "winding down". The bombings effectively destroyed these

hopes, but new ones have been raised by the Nixon/Kissinger rhetoric of "peace at hand".

Those who oppose US aggression in Indochina and support the self-determination of the Indochinese peoples must not underestimate their own strength or be fooled again by Nixon's talk of peace. Peace can be achieved only when the US gives up its plans to control South-East Asia, and it will do so only when it has been forced to.

Tomorrow is Nixon's inaugural day. While the Vietnamese continue the fight on their battlefields, literally hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world will take to the streets to add their weight to the forces pressuring the US to recognize its own defeat by signing the October agreement guaranteeing Vietnam's right to self-determination. This does not imply any naive belief that Nixon's signature on a piece of paper would automatically end the killing; the Vietnamese themselves have stated that signing the treaty only implies another phase of the war, but a phase in which the US has been forced to publicly admit the injustice of its position, and during which its actions will be correspondingly limited. Now is the time to demand that Nixon recognize in words what is being decided everyday on the battlefield: that the Vietnamese people will never accept the yoke of a foreign oppressor, but will continue their fight to the end.

In Montreal, almost 30 organizations are sponsoring a demonstration tomorrow at 1:30 pm from Dominion Square to the American consulate. Those who oppose the American role in Vietnam can give meaning to their words at this time only by participating in this action.

Andrew Phillips

notes

by Nesar Ahmad

Those we support

When we express our solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the American aggressors, what forces in Vietnam exactly are we supporting? We are definitely not for those collaborators of the foreign aggressors who are out to frustrate the aspirations of the general population. We support the National Liberation Front (NLF) in South Vietnam, because it is this organization that is in the forefront of the struggle for freedom and independence.

What is NLF?

Recent descriptions of NLF operations in villages emphasize that NLF leadership elements are an armed wing of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and its supporters are the citizens of that government's territory. The NLF makes decisions that affect its citizens. It carries out public works projects, runs educational programs, collects taxes, and

maintains an army.

In villages under its control, and to the extent that war permits, social welfare services are available to people. Agricultural extension agents provide information to farmers. Medical personnel distribute medicine and train midwives. Travelling cultural teams encourage the community to produce plays and organize bands. Through its local representatives, the public works administration designs water storage works and engineers the construction of new wells.

The nature of the people in the NLF and the organization itself are best understood by stepping back to the early 1950's when official U.S. policy was embodied in the militant anti-communism of the then Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. American policy in Vietnam since then has sought to create a viable non-communist, nationalist, separate regime in

South Vietnam.

Ngo Dinh Diem, Dulles' protégé, and his successors not only failed to deal with the key problem of land reform but exacerbated it. The government tried to suppress most of the major social and economic groups in the South. The first response was resistance. The ultimate response was an alternative to the Saigon government—the revolutionary NLF.

The single most important factor in the rise of the NLF was the alienation of the native southern Buddhist peasant population.

The recurring nature of an economically oppressed peasantry—corrupt officials, lack of land-ownership, and the repression of political protest—has dominated the rural history of Vietnam since 1954. Ultimately, it is the only factor which explains the ability of a revolutionary movement to attract the rural peasant as its major

economic and military support. It explains the inability of the Saigon government to get its peasant army to fight.

Besides the land question, religious differences also entered into the picture. During the Diem years, there was wide-spread discrimination against the Buddhist majority by the government which affected all levels of life—from appointments in the army and the civil service to distribution of free food from the United States. Buddhist leaders were threatened with violence, beaten, and sometimes killed; their pagodas were raided and peasant members were treated as second-class citizens in comparison with the small minority of North Vietnamese refugees. The violence of this period was graphically displayed in the 1963 United Nations' *Report on the Violation of Human Rights in South Vietnam* and

continued on page 5

TORTURE
TORTURE
TORTURE
TORTURE
TORTURE
TORTURE
TORTURE
IN VIETNAM



TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE IN VIETNAM Rain of Terror



Fearing an early peace settlement in Vietnam, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration since October 1972 has revealed its true nature—that of a dictatorial regime. It has enacted a series of fascist "derce-laws" providing for the death sentence or life imprisonment against those presumed to be "Vietcong" or "pro-Vietcong". This includes patriots, anyone who favors peace and national concord and wishes the peace agreement to be signed, as well as those people who are somewhat discontented with Thieu's personal dictatorship.

In less than a one month period, Thieu launched tens of thousands of 'round-up' operations in the countryside and in the cities, killing on the spot or jailing without judgement thousands of people—religious people, personalities, intellectuals, students, pregnant women, and even members of the puppet administrative apparatus.

There are hundreds of thousands of people jailed in over 1000 prisons and penitentiaries in South Vietnam; those who have dared to arm against the U.S. aggression in one form or another. It is no exaggeration to say that there is hardly a South Vietnamese family without some of its members in prison.

Early in April, in the face of the serious bankruptcy of the Vietnamization policy, Thieu ordered mass arrests and repressions against those who voiced opposition to his regime. Prior to the liberation force offensive, the number of political prisoners was estimated as 200,000 (Associated Press Nov. 29, 1972.) Since then many more thousands have been arrested. On Nov. 4, 1972, Thieu declared that those persons who supported a coalition government would not be allowed to live five minutes. (AP, Nov. 4, 1972). Leaflets prepared by the Saigon regime which were distributed in Danang urged people to "inform on defectors, robbers and hooligans... and to exterminate the Communists", before, during, and after a ceasefire (AP Nov. 11, 1972).

A white terror campaign of unprecedented scale and ruthlessness has pushed forward in South Vietnam during the last nine months: May and June 1972: "50,000 people have been arrested throughout South Vietnam" (Far Eastern Economics Review, July 8, 1972) November 1st to 15th 1972: Using a police force of at least 20,000, the Thieu regime arrested another

5,000 people, killing hundreds on the spot. More cruel, prisoners were used as "human barracks" around military posts to defend attacks from the liberation forces. (Gtai Phing Press Agency, Nov. 29, 1972).

The tortures used by prison wardens are infinite in their variety; burning the prisoners' abdomen; driving pins into the tips of his fingers, toes or genitals; exposing him to the boiling sun; spraying toxic chemicals solutions on the sexual organs, causing swelling or ulcers. Physical and moral torture is resorted to break the prisoners' will. With this aim in view, jailers ceaselessly beat and torture inmates brutally enough to inflict intolerable but not lethal pain, as well as starving the internees and giving them little water, while crowding them into small narrow rooms. Thus the prisoner is condemned to a slow death or at least life incapacity once he gets out of prison. The exact number of people killed by the Saigon regime is still unknown. But one thing is certain, the ineffectiveness of prison violence has given rise to an escalation in atrocities.

Some typical cases of oppression

- March 1969 — Guns were fired and bayonets used on 800 inmates of the Conson Island Prison.
- June 1969 — 100 slain at Tay Nins Prison
- August 1969 — 200 women killed or injured at Thu Duc Prison
- May 1970 — 156 people murdered or wounded at Phu Quoc Island Jail
- October 1970 — 25 people killed at Conson Island Prison
- Early 1972 — 180 new-type bullets were let off at inmates of the same jail seriously wounding over 200 of them
- May 6, 1972 — Prisoners at Phu Quoc Island Jail were fired upon and the number of dead or wounded ran into the hundreds
- October 11, 1972 — A similar carnage occurred on Phu Quoc Island taking a toll of dozens of prisoners

The U.S.-Saigon Regime must be held responsible for these crimes. These cases

have been brought to light, countless others still remain in the dark. The Saigon regime is trying to liquidate as many prisoners as possible, because they are believed to be a potential peril should they survive and regain freedom. French journalist Jean Lacouture refers to the possible mining of two prisons in Saigon in order to eliminate the "Third Force". (New York Review of Books, Nov. 30, 1972).

The prisoner system together with "strategic hamlets" concentration camps are linked to the U.S. war of aggression. The Phoenix program exterminated more than twenty-thousand people (testified by William Colby, former deputy to the commander of U.S. forces in South Vietnam before Congress in 1971.) This program was funded by the US at an estimated cost of 732 million dollars for the period of 1968-May 1971 and is still US funded. Besides this, the US Agency for International Development (USID) is providing more funds for the building and maintenance of new prisons. The war cannot be ended while tens of thousands of patriots are still detained and tortured in jails in South Vietnam.

The urgent task is to release all prisoners:

The most pressing task is to rescue prisoners from the impending death. In South Vietnamese cities and towns, action has continued to be staged denouncing the U.S.—Thieu penitentiary regime, in an effort to protect the political prisoners. The Committee of Action for a Better Prison regime and various organizations have done a good job in revealing more crimes. People are increasing their efforts to defend the patriots being held under illegal detention, and to press for their immediate release. They also demand the repeal of

all fascist laws, dismantling of all strategy hamlets, dissension centres and refugee camps, and cancellation of all coercive regulation measures and organizations directed against the people.

The U.S.-Thieu prison massacres have touched off a wave of worldwide protest. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers issued a statement on October 25, 1972, strongly denouncing the threat of extermination of prisoners. "Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese are jailed in South Vietnam and a number of them are presently threatened with extermination. It is feared—and there is every indication of it—that the U.S. administration and Thieu are taking advantage of the days when the ending of the war is being discussed, to physically liquidate cadres that may play a role after the ceasefire". On November 11, more than 100 personalities from Africa, Asia, America, denounced the plan of extermination of political prisoners by the Thieu regime.

In many countries including the United States and Canada, many organizations were formed to protect the political prisoners in South Vietnam. This is a significant show of support for Vietnamese people and particularly for those families whose relatives are illegally detained by the U.S.-Saigon regime. ■



TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE TORTURE IN VIETNAM

Under the Thieu Regime

Editor's note.—The recent issue of the magazine "South Viet Nam Youth Confronting the War" published by the "Movement of Catholics for Peace" has carried several letters written by college students and school pupils from Chi Hoa jail. The following is a letter by Nguyen Duy Thong, 26, a barrister:

I was born and grew in the horrors of successive French and US aggression against our country. When the anti-French resistance ended I was only a child. My parents were then, "doing the work of grown-ups" which means—I later realized—taking part in the anti-French patriotic struggle. During one of her assignments, my mother was unfortunately caught by the French. So I lost her, but had no idea of the torture inflicted on her by the enemy, although I vaguely understood that such tortures were unavoidable. It was only later that I had a clearer notion of the meaning of my parents' fight.

I remember seeing resistance fighters turn up in great numbers in the still of night and invite the population to a meeting. They were no other than sons of my uncle's neighbours. They looked very gentle and lovable. What a difference from a LEGIONNAIRE whose appearance always frightened me! I once saw one such soldier riding a horse and holding a rope tied to the hands of a young Vietnamese clad in black pyjamas. He whipped on his mount who was dragging the young man whose

mouth was bleeding profusely. I also recall another young man named Mai: he lived just behind my uncle's house and was captured by traitors. He was ordered to lie down in front of that house, and NUOC MAM (fish sauce) was poured into his nose until he died.

Those images remained engraved in my memory, making me realize that the Viet Minh was an organization leading the Vietnamese people's resistance against the French, then the American aggressors. I thus came to trust and admire the "resistance fighters" and the Viet Minh front, after being a witness to its performances. My trust—a quite human feeling—was only the crystallization of innate nationalism that was also shared by other people. In 1954, when Ngo Dinh Diem returned to Viet Nam, the two words "Viet Minh" were transformed into "Viet Cong". The name was changed, but the fight remained the same. In spite of US-Saigon propaganda, my sympathy for the Viet Minh, i.e. the present day anti-US resistance forces, was intact.

In South Viet Nam, we were never taught lessons of history dealing with the heroic struggle of our nation. We did not know anything about the life of President Ho Chi Minh and the Dien Bien Phu victory. All this was banned by the Americans from the curriculum of South Vietnamese schools, including the University. We were all the more desirous of knowing such things and had to learn them secretly, in the teeth of many difficulties. After having acquired a vague knowledge of our nation's history which increased our sympathy for the resistance members in the days of our childhood, we felt that our patriotism had been considerably strengthened into an

iron mass which no adversity could break or destroy.

I am a native of Central Viet Nam. A few years ago, in summer 1966, a large-scale "sweep" was staged by US troops against my native village. South Vietnamese (Saigon) beheaded resistance members and displayed their heads along the main village lanes until they decomposed, to show the "victory of the Allied armies." What I saw then was eventually confirmed, by one of my clients—a barmaid at a snack-bar catering for US troops, whose husband was a captain in the Saigon army. He was a ranger officer—his wife told me—who often ate resistance members' livers and drank their blood. Once she showed me a human liver which was put aside by her husband, and added that the ranger captain also kept a "garland of victory" made of Viet Cong ears. US advisors used to pay 700 piastres for each piece, and this explained why, after each military operation, her husband brought her back plenty of human ears.

Before becoming a lawyer, I attended the "National Administrative School" and, after graduation, was assigned to Tra Vinh province where I worked under an experienced US advisor who was fluent in Vietnamese. Through contact with him, I fully realized the sinister designs of the Americans and came to the conclusion that there was only one alternative for me—to squarely side with my people, take an active part in the anti-US fight for independence and freedom. It was of no use being a civil servant and living a short sheltered life, which only filled me with shame. I thus gave up my job and became an advocate, but I found my new profession equally unattractive, since it represented only a compromise with the rotten regime of this "Viet Nam republic" to squeeze the poor. The ideals of justice and humanity were killed by the South Vietnamese judiciary system. What was now offered to me was the prospect of a struggle to get rid of this unjust and dictatorial regime in Saigon—a servile,

anti-national and unprogressive rule. I started with a few articles written for student magazines. Because of them, I was arrested and confined for more than five months in the cells of the General Police Headquarters. Then in 1969, I was drafted into the Army allegedly to be set free. I opposed the war and the wearing of uniforms. For fear of this opposition they released me after half a month in the army. In 1970, I organized an anti-US demonstration to denounce Lon Nol-Sirik Matak's US-instigated massacre of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. This action was followed by others urging US-withdrawal from South Viet Nam and recognition of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination. We were harshly repressed: Once in a demonstration near the Minh Mang students' hotel, American MPs fired M17 shots at us and I had a narrow escape. After Nguyen Van Thieu's rigged re-election, I was arrested and my detention lasted ten months. Saigon police came in great numbers—I counted 40 of them, all armed with pistols—surrounded us and pointed their pistols at us. They knocked us down, shoved us into a police van with folded eyes, then kept us in so many jails that I could not remember all their names. For months we were starved. Even in TET days we were not given enough rice to eat. Moreover, we were regularly flogged and tortured, even during the Tet festival.

We are not sorry for what we have done, even after ten months of detention. Our only regret is that at present we cannot do our bits in the common fight of our fellow-countrymen and youths against the US aggressors. We are also sorry that what we have done is too little and too trivial, nothing comparable with the immense sacrifices made by our people and youth in the battle for Viet Nam's independence.

Events are taking a new turn in our country, but our patriotism remains unalloyed. No matter under what circumstances, we always know who is our enemy. Fired by this deep hatred, we are determined to fight until final victory.

Lying in this jail, we can hear every night the noise made by B52 bombings quite close to Saigon. We know that the US aggressors behave very brutally vis-à-vis our people, but this, far from discouraging us, only strengthens our resolve to carry on. Our effort will certainly be victorious! The Vietnamese people will win! ■

VIETNAM IN RESISTANCE

Statement of DRVN Government on the Present State of the Negotiations Relating to the Viet Nam Problem

Following years of glorious resistance war of our armed forces and people in both zones, the United States had to stop in October 1968 the bombardments against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and accept the holding of a four-party conference on Viet Nam in Paris. That situation opened up prospects for restoring peace in Viet Nam.

The Nixon Administration chose, however, to embark on the path of "Vietnamization of the war," and negotiation from a position of strength. As a result, the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam dragged on, was intensified and expanded, and the Viet Nam peace negotiations could not make any progress.

Over the past four years, the valiant and undaunted Vietnamese people have stepped up their just struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and have recorded unprecedented victories, especially since spring 1972, thus inflicting a very important setback on the "Vietnamization" policy.

At the same time, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has constantly shown its serious attitude and goodwill in the search for a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam problem on a basis guaranteeing the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

In full agreement with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has held private meetings with the US Government with a view to a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem. But till September 1972, the negotiations on the Viet Nam problem had remained without result.

A New, Extremely Important Initiative

With a view to making the negotiations progress, at the private meeting on Oct. 8, 1972, the DRVN side took a new, extremely important initiative: it put forward a draft "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" and proposed that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, with the concurrence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the Government of the United States of America with the concurrence of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam, immediately agree upon and sign this Agreement to rapidly restore peace in Viet Nam. In that draft Agreement, the DRVN side proposed a cessation of the war throughout Viet Nam, a cease-fire in South Viet Nam, and an end to all US military involvement in Viet Nam, a total withdrawal from South Viet Nam of troops of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Viet Nam and the return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties. From the enforcement of the cease-fire to the installation of the government formed after free and democratic general elections, the two present administrations in South Viet Nam will remain in existence with their respective domestic and external functions. These two administrations shall immediately hold consultations with a view to the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, achieving national concord, ensuring the democratic liberties of the South Vietnamese people, and forming an administration of national concord which shall have the task of promoting the South Vietnamese parties' implementation of the signed agreements and organizing general elections in South Viet Nam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall settle together the internal matters of South Viet Nam within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect. Thus the Viet Nam problem will be settled in two stages in accordance with the oft-expressed desire of the American

side: the first stage will include a cessation of the war in Viet Nam, a cease-fire in South Viet Nam, a cessation of the US military involvement in South Viet Nam and an agreement on the principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; in the second stage, the two South Vietnamese parties will settle together the internal matters of South Viet Nam. The DRVN side proposed that the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States sign this Agreement by mid-October, 1972.

The above initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam brought the negotiations on the Viet Nam problem, which had dragged on for four years now, onto the path to a settlement. The American side itself admitted that the draft "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" put forward by the DRVN side was indeed an important and very fundamental document which opened up the way to an early settlement.

After several days of negotiations, on October 17, 1972, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States reached agreement on almost all problems on the basis of the draft Agreement of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, except for only two unagreed issues. With its goodwill, the DRVN side did its utmost to remove the last obstacles in accepting the American side's proposals on the two remaining questions in the Agreement. In his October 20, 1972 message to the Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the President of the United States appreciated the goodwill of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and confirmed that the formulation of the Agreement could be considered complete. But in the same message, he raised a number of complex points. Desirous of rapidly ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam clearly explained its views on this subject. In his October 22, 1972 message, the President of the United States expressed satisfaction with the explanations given by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Thus by October 22, 1972, the formulation of the Agreement was complete.

Main Points of the Agreement

The main issues of the Agreement which have been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

1. The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

2. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the Agreement, a cease-fire shall be observed throughout South Viet Nam. The United States will stop all its military activities, and end the bombing and mining in North Viet Nam. Within 60 days, there will be a total withdrawal from South Viet Nam of troops and military personnel of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Viet Nam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions, and war material into South Viet Nam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions, and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece, of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam.

3. The return of all captured and detained personnel of the Parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the US troop withdrawal.

4. The principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination are as follows: the South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of South Viet Nam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision; the United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in South Viet Nam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon; national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people, ensured; an administrative structure called the National



Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam and to organize the general elections, the two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower levels; the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation; among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced; the two South Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Viet Nam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

5. The reunification of Viet Nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

6. There will be formed a Four-Part Joint Military Commission, and a Joint Military Commission of the two South Vietnamese parties.

An International Commission of Control and Supervision shall be established.

An International Guarantee Conference on Viet Nam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this Agreement.

7. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the United States of America, and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam shall strictly respect the Cambodian and Lao peoples' fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, i.e. the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and

Laos. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries. Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Laos and Cambodia, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material.

The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

8. The ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Viet Nam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States. The United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to post-war reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and throughout Indochina.

9. This Agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

Schedule for the Signing of the Agreement and US Volte-Face

The two Parties have also agreed on a schedule for the signing of the Agreement. On Oct. 9, 1972, at the proposal of the US side, it was agreed that on Oct. 18, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Viet Nam, on Oct. 19, 1972, the two Parties would initial the text of the Agreement in Hanoi,

on Oct. 16, 1972, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries would formally sign the Agreement in Paris.

On Oct. 11, 1972, the US side proposed the following change to the schedule: on Oct. 21, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Viet Nam; on Oct. 22, 1972, the two Parties would initial the text of the Agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 30, 1972, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries would formally sign the Agreement in Paris. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam agreed to the new US schedule.

On Oct. 20, 1972, under the pretext that there still remained a number of unagreed points, the US side again put forth another schedule: on Oct. 23, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Viet Nam; on Oct. 24, 1972 the two Parties would initial the text of the Agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 31, 1972, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries would formally sign the Agreement in Paris. Despite the fact that the US side had changed many times what had been agreed upon, the DRVN side with its goodwill again agreed to the US proposal while stressing the US side should not under any pretext change the agreed schedule.

Thus, by Oct. 22, 1972, the DRVN side and the US side had agreed both on the full text of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" and on a schedule to be observed for the formal signing of the Agreement on Oct. 31, 1972. Obviously, the two sides had agreed upon an Agreement of extremely important significance, which meets the wishes of the peoples in Viet Nam, the United States and the world.

But on Oct. 23, 1972, contrary to its pledges, the US side again referred to difficulties in Saigon, demanded that the negotiations be continued for resolving new problems, and did not say anything about the implementation of its commitments under the agreed schedule. This behaviour of the US side has brought about a very serious situation which risks to jeopardize the signing of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam."

The Nixon Administration Wants to Deceive Public Opinion

The so-called difficulties in Saigon represent a mere pretext to delay the implementation of the US commitments, because it is public knowledge that the Saigon Administration has been rigged up and fostered by the United States. With a mercenary army equipped and paid by the United States, this administration is a tool for carrying out the "Vietnamization" policy and the neo-colonialist policy of the United States in violation of the South Vietnamese people's national rights. It is an instrument for the United States to sabotage all peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

The above shows that the Nixon Administration is not negotiating with a serious attitude and goodwill in order to end the war and to restore peace in Viet Nam; all it is doing in fact is to drag out the talks so as to deceive public opinion and to cover up its scheme of maintaining the Saigon puppet administration for the purposes of continued war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina. The Nixon Administration must bear before the people of the United States and the world responsibility for delaying the signing of the Agreement, and thus prolonging the war in Viet Nam.

Note—There have been indications in the last few days that the Nixon administration intends to fulfill belatedly its commitment to a ceasefire agreement. It is clear however that we cannot delude ourselves that the bombing halt of this week necessarily guarantees anything. It is fully possible that another wave of unrestrained destruction awaits the people of the North at any time. Taking into consideration the weakness of Congress, the fate of thousands will be decided by the judgement of one demented mind as to whether his previous attack has weakened the capabilities of the North for the next several months. American agreement to the ceasefire does not reflect a termination of American aggression. We must all be aware that until a self-determined political transformation occurs throughout Vietnam, that deception and terror lie just beneath our every hope and anticipation of truth and peace. ■

Eyewitness Accounts of U.S. Bombings

Eyewitness Accounts of the 12 days of U.S. Bombings

Throughout the 12-day bombing campaign against North Vietnam, the Administration maintained a tight lid on information, denying without detail the mounting reports that U.S. planes were hitting civilian targets in Hanoi.

The only source of information about the effect of the bombing have been North Vietnam's Vietnam News Agency, French, Cuban, Soviet and other foreign correspondents stationed in Hanoi during the raids.

The following are excerpts from these eyewitness accounts:

Kham Tien Street

The post Christmas raids were reported by North Vietnam to have been the worst. On Dec. 26 and 27, according to French, Cuban and Soviet journalists, U.S. planes destroyed Kham Tien street, located in the heart of downtown Hanoi. Kham Tien was the most densely populated district in the capital.

"One of Hanoi's most animated and colourful streets, Kham Tien, is a mass of ruins and a scene of desolation and mourning in the wake of the latest series of American air raids," AFP reporter Leclerc du Sablon reported on Dec. 28. "I visited the street yesterday morning, in the company of other journalists."

"Kham Tien and adjacent streets were 'carpet bombed' by planes including B-52s which plowed a strip nearly a mile long and several hundred yards wide from one end of the street to the other.

"The only 'military objective' the journalists could see was the central railroad station, which had already been reduced to dust during a raid last week.

"According to a local official," Sablon said "5158 families lived in the stricken quarter, representing 28,198 people. He added, however, that many of them had been evacuated to the countryside."

Vietnamese officials told Sablon that 215 were killed and 257 wounded in the attack.

"But these were only provisional figures, because many other persons disappeared under the ruins."

Rev. Michael Allen, one of 4 Americans visiting Hanoi when the bombing began, described Kham Tien Street in an interview. "For the first time I had a visual image of what so-called 'carpet bombing' means, because the area was as if a carpet had been laid over it. It was a perfect rectangle. Within that area hardly anything was standing."

Bach Mai

On Dec. 23, the North Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health announced that Hanoi's Bach Mai hospital had been destroyed by U.S. B-52s in raids on Dec. 19 and 22. The Pentagon immediately denied the report, later admitting that there may have been "some limited accidental damage". Eyewitness reports indicate that the entire medical compound was destroyed.

"The fact is," French correspondent Sablon reported, "that the 900 bed hospital, where 300 persons were undergoing treatment at the time of the resumption of the air raids against Hanoi, was not only 'damaged'. It was razed by several giant bombs."

Columbia University law professor Telford Taylor reported on Dec. 22:

"Early this morning the large Bach Mai hospital was destroyed. The hospital grounds were torn by fresh huge craters, and the buildings that escaped hits were shattered by blasts.

"Viewed a few hours later, the hospital remains a terrible scene, with rescue work-

ers carrying patients piggyback, cranes and bulldozers and people using only their hands desperately clearing debris to reach victims said to be still buried in the rubble, and the frantic hospital director running from one building to another." (NYT Dec. 25)

Daily Life

Foreign correspondents report that despite the bombing, life in the capital has remained orderly and calm.

"Despite almost three sleepless nights caused by enemy raids," a Cuban journalist reported on Dec. 22, "the people of Hanoi were on the streets from early yesterday morning. Some headed for production work, others for civil defense tasks."

During the brief Christmas halt in the bombing, AFP correspondents Sablon and Jean Thoraval reported:

"Along the streets, for the little service stations where bicycle repairs are carried out, with girls selling cakes, cigarettes, tea, beer, and ices, it was business as normal. One of the busiest places was a shop displaying photographs of captured American pilots. A model of a B-52 explains in detail how the giant plane works. The trams are running again, and pedestrians are walking calmly and even with a certain nonchalance."

"After their initial surprise at the violence of this new American escalation, Sablon reported on Dec. 29, "the citizens of Hanoi quickly recovered their calm."

"With the water and electricity supplies cut, they set up emergency systems to provide those essential services, although sometimes only for several hours at a time after nightfall.

"Despite the many evacuations ordered by the authorities, the capital's essential workers remain at their posts. Food supplies are assured, although some shops selling non-essential goods have closed down." ■



DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION IN INDOCHINA

PLACE: DOMINION SQUARE AT 1:30 PM; MARCH TO THE AMERICAN CONSULATE ON MCGREGOR. RALLY AT SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY AT 3:30 PM.

JANUARY 20, 1973

The Review

The Review is the weekly political and cultural supplement of the McGill Daily. Submissions of graphics, poetry and prose are welcome. Editorial office Union B42. Tel. 392-8955. Thank-you to the typists.

The material for this issue was written and collected by the Vietnamese Patriots.

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The Truth About Our Foreign Aid

by Lenny Wexler

Why is Canada in Vietnam by Claire Culhane is available from NC Press, Toronto. Price \$1.50

"Napalm sticks to kids."
—an American Paratroop Song

The War in Vietnam is over; 61% of American voters who chose Nixon seem to think so. Killing by remote control means peace to these Americans—no American boys get killed.

Canada's government, continuing its role as a puppet of the United States has now offered to send a neutral peace keeping force to Vietnam. Obviously Trudeau also feels that the war is over. This should come as no surprise since Canada's neutral position on Vietnam has been a farce since 1954 when Canada became an impartial member of the International Control Commission (ICC). The ICC was to supervise free elections in a united Vietnam. It was the United States which then prevented these elections from taking place, with Canadian support, and over the past 19 years Canada has continued to be a direct military and political ally in the systematic annihilation of the Vietnamese people. The only purpose the ICC delegation serves is a source of information for the CIA.

These and other facts are well documented in Claire Culhane's recently published book, "Why is Canada in Vietnam? —The truth about our foreign aid."

As a volunteer worker in the Canadian T.B. hospital in Quang Ngai she gives first hand accounts of atrocities committed by American troops, and their acceptance by Canadian aid workers and the Canadian government. She details the callous attitude of Canadian hospital workers who, among other things, dealt in the black market and embezzled; refused to treat wounded when they were taking their "siestas"; countered attempts by Claire and a Dr. Vennema to do useful work; collaborated fully with the American military command; and totally mismanaged the facilities of the Canadian hospitals in Vietnam.

One does not have to search hard through the pages of this book to find descriptions of the barbarism of the American forces and the equally barbaric attitude of the Canadian "neutral" workers.

During a visit to the Provincial Hospital:

".....In the emergency ward one became dazed with shock

upon shock—lifting a baby out of a pool of its own blood, a young girl with her breast sliced off and broken bottle rammed up her vagina, a child with a hole in its back large enough to put one's fist into,

"Don't be silly. Why bother, she'll be dead by morning anyway. She will just smell a little sweeter when she dies."

—Pat Moseley, an American doctor working for the American Medical Association's Project Vietnam

Note: Doctors participating as volunteers in Project Vietnam receive a free trip around the world, two months tax deductions, six weeks of approximately four hour working days, and of course two weeks vacation time.

a dead man with only the top of his face left....."

".....None of these could be diagnosed as routine wounds. Soon I was able to link them with the previous night's 'Search-and-Destroy and H-and-I (Harassment and Interdiction) Missions'. These were the unreported, daily, mini-massacres. How else to describe 'patients' who had soapy water and urine forced down their throats and electricity applied to their genitals?"

When ordered to move a badly burned patient from the relatively clean and roomy Canadian hospital to the filthy and overcrowded Provincial Hospital:

".....Within one afternoon we had ordered an elderly father to carry his daughter's still warm dead body home two miles in a blistering sun—we had refused a son's request to remove a bullet from his mother's leg—and now we were sending off Hoa's uncle in this pitiable state.....Could it be that we were so polluted by the American influences around us that we couldn't show a shred of decency towards this man?"

Claire attacks the whole Canadian aid program to Vietnam as wasting of Canadian tax dollars, prolonging the war and acting as a direct aid to the American aggressor. It's a sick joke—building Canadian hospitals to care for the wounded that Canadian bombs sold to the U.S. produce.

Claire's work at the hospital ended when the hospital was taken over by the South Vietnamese army to use as a military base. She ended up leaving "fifteen

days and six miles from the My Lai Massacre which was to horrify the world a year and a half later when it could no longer be concealed, as all the other massacres are hidden from public eye."

The myth of the "100% humanitarian" Canadian aid program in Vietnam is not only made evident by the goings on in the hospitals themselves but by the responses of the Canadian delegation in Saigon and the Canadian government which refused to cooperate with her efforts to improve operation of the hospitals and refused to hear charges against Dr. Michel Jutras who was the Medical Director at the Quang Ngai hospital at the time.

Responses to her complaints were that she should "forget about the 100% humanitarian part and settle for 50%, and 50% political, for after all, that was why we were in Vietnam."

Canada sends no aid to North Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese Minister of Health is quoted as saying to a Canadian doctor, ".....you must clearly understand that you are not here as an orthopaedic surgeon, you are here as a representative of Canada."

This is the essence of the situation. Canadian aid to Vietnam is a waste and just a political tool. Claire Culhane's detailed report of the crimes and waste of money involved in the aid program have to this day been refused a hearing in the House of Commons and the news media. As a well documented work on Canadian and American crimes in Vietnam this book deserves to be widely read, and acted upon. ■

"Any person who, being a Canadian national, whether within or without Canada, voluntarily accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the armed forces of any foreign state at war with a friendly foreign state..... is guilty of an offence under this act."

—The Foreign Enlistment Act of Canada 1937, section (3).

Note: This law was originally meant to prevent Canadians from fighting the fascists in Spain. As yet no one has been charged for joining the American army fighting against the Vietnamese.

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PLAN E	without G.I.B.	☐ \$10.00
\$ 5,000 Death		

Above rates include Waiver of Premium and Conversion Privileges. G.I.B. allows you to take 7 new permanent life insurance policies up to \$25,000 each for a total of \$175,000 WITHOUT PROOF OF GOOD HEALTH (in addition to conversion Privilege) on 7 of the following different occasions: at graduation, at postgraduation or at the policy anniversary dates nearest your ages 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37 and 40. You may add up to \$25,000 of permanent life insurance each time you exercise an option.

CONVERSION PRIVILEGES: ALL plans up to \$25,000 if at graduation or up to amount of policy at any other time during Term period.

EXAMPLE OF CONVERSION—LOWEST NET COST—PER \$1000.00

	Age	PREMIUM PER \$1000.*		CASH VALUE—BONUS*	
		1st year	thereafter	in 20 years	at age 65
non par.	24	\$5.14	\$7.64	\$192	\$533
with bonus	24	\$10.14	\$12.64	\$401	\$1719
double bonus	24	\$15.14	\$17.64	\$610	\$2905

* Policy fee to be added. Cash value and most bonus guaranteed. This is subject to a formal proposal by the Company.

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Name Age

Address

..... Phone

Faculty Year

The International Life Insurance Company

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733-5161

4770 Kent Ave., Room 300 — 735-1159

739-3889

TORONTO DOMINION RECRUITMENT 1973

We are interested in interviewing the May 1973 graduating students from the Faculty of Commerce majoring in Finance.

We are arranging an "Evening with the Toronto Dominion Bank", on Wednesday, February 14th, 1973, from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. at which time interviews will take place to discuss Career Opportunities and our complete training programme.

Interested individuals should forward their Manpower Application Forms (U.C.P.A.) coupled with a personal resumé on or before February 7th, 1973. Where it appears candidates have the desired qualifications for a career in Banking, invitations will be extended.

M. B. Reilly,

OR R.R. Laverdure,

Personnel Department,
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Montreal, Quebec.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

All display advertising for the Daily has to be submitted no later than 2 PM to appear on the following day. Clubs and societies must include a purchase voucher issued by the Comptroller of the Students' Society. Only typed copy will be accepted.



HILLEL

HAS A GREAT WEEKEND

Sat. Jan. 20 Post Shabbat Games

Plus Refreshments FREE

8:30 PM at Hillel House 3460 Stanley

Sun: Jan. 21 Tobogganing on Mt. Royal

(Weather permitting)

Meet at Chalet 1:30 PM

Bring your sleds

Refreshments at Hillel House



Students' Society

The
Students' Society
of McGill
urges all students
to demonstrate
against the
Vietnam war,
this Saturday,
January 20th,
at 1:30 p.m.
at Dominion Square.

INVEST 1 MINUTE SAVE 10%

We want to find out more about your preferences and opinions . . .

What type of music are you mostly interested in?

☐ rock

☐ jazz

☐ classical

☐ other (specify)

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We would like to keep you better informed about our selections, prices, sales etc.

Which media do you prefer?

McGill Daily Star or radio stations (indicate preference)

Thank you for your cooperation. Bring in this slip and save 10% on all purchases. (special sales excluded).

SHERMAN'S RECORD CENTER
1449 Mansfield St.

what's what

VIETNAM DEMONSTRATION

Demonstration tomorrow at 1:30 pm from Dominion Square to the US Consulate to protest US aggression in Vietnam and demand that Nixon sign the October Accords on ending the war. Over 30 Montreal organizations are participating in this action, which is part of a worldwide protest against US war policy on its president's inaugural day. Oppose US aggression tomorrow!

COMMUNITY MCGILL

We have a new and longer list of children (and adults) who need your help as a big brother, big sister, or tutor. Volunteers can serve

people who need help in a unique way that institutions and professionals cannot. If you want to work as a volunteer this term (we expect a commitment of 3-4 hours per week), let us know as soon as possible—don't let it go too long or your help won't be effective.

We are also in the process of examining and re-evaluating our programmes. We want suggestions for new programmes and criticisms of existing programmes and the organization in general. We will also need some help in the office in the Union this term. If you have any ideas or criticisms about our programmes or would like to help out on the administrative end, please contact us right away, 392-8980, Union 414.

Office hours: 11-4 pm Monday-Friday.

FOLK MUSIC FESTIVAL

On Jan. 19 and 20 there will be Montreal's first folk music festival in three years, with workshops in the afternoon and regular performances in the evening. The festival will be bilingual and some of Montreal's best French and English Canadian performers being represented. The performers will include: Jean Carignon, considered by some as one of the world's greatest fiddlers; Chris Rawlings, one of Montreal's best song-writers; Fraser & Deboldt, whose first album was acclaimed as the most unique in the folk field; Path, whose astrological and metaphysical songs have been a tremendous influence on Montreal folk artists. Also scheduled in the program are such well-known Montreal performers as Alexander Zelkin, Penny Lang, Jesse Winchester, Bruce Murdoch, Marie Claire and Richard Sequin, Riverson, & Mae West.

There will be workshops in blues, finger-picking, traditional music, banjo, fiddle, and harp. Leathercraft, macramé, pottery, and other crafts will be displayed, and natural foods will be served.

The workshops will be on Friday from 6-8 and on Saturday from 2-5:30. The regular performances will run from 8 p.m. to 3 on Friday, and from 6-3 on Saturday. The festival will take place at the Union Ballroom of McGill University, and admission will be \$2.00 per day. All the proceeds from the festival will be going to *A Moveable Feast*, a low cost, non-profit natural foods restaurant and coffee house located in Carré St. Louis.

For further information call 849-3815.

NICARAGUAN RELIEF CAMPAIGN

The McGill Students' Society is sponsoring the raising of funds to help the people of earthquake-ridden Nicaragua. Students are needed to spend no more than 1 hour of their time (lunch-hour) collecting money in their respective faculties. The campaign will last for 1 week, starting next Monday. All interested are asked to submit their name and phone number to the Student Affairs Office in the Union, or phone 844-3381, ext. 2205 any time. Please help.

CARIBBEAN STUDENTS

Our ping tourney starts on Saturday February 3rd at the Gym. Don't forget that there are two trophies to be won. There will be two organized practices on Saturday 20th and 27th. But we urge everyone to do some practicing on his own. If interested, please sign up in I.S.A. office, Union B40, or call Don at 843-5649.

PRE-MED SOCIETY

St. John's Ambulance First Aid course certificates have arrived. Congratulations. Come and pick them up from Linda Strik any lunchtime (12-2 pm) in Stewart N2/8 or phone 845-9437.

DAY CARE CENTRE

McGill Baby Drop-In Day Care Centre at 3495 Peel Street. Call Roselle at 392-4619 for details.

BLACK STUDENTS' UNION

Black Reunion Dance featuring the "Bad Ass" Naturals and "Ever Powerful" Gold Soul Disco; on Friday January 19, 1973 in the Coffee Lounge of the Students' Union. Admission is \$1.00 and it all starts happening at 9 pm. Refreshments (of course) on sale. Sponsored by B.S.U.

STUDENT SERVICES AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of student services available at McGill University are as follows:

Admissions Office	Administration Bldg., Rm. 2373	392-5300
Career Advisory Service for Women Students	Administration Bldg. Rm. 221	392-4551
Chaplaincy Service		392-5890
R.C. Newman Centre	3484 Peel St.	288-1806
Hillel	3460 Stanley	845-9171
Lutheran	3521 University	392-5890
Student Christian Movement	3625 Aylmer	392-4947
Counselling Centre	Department of Education 3700 McTavish, B-133	392-8889
Counselling—Residences	Consult resident fellows or assistant directors	
Course Counselling	Dawson Hall	392-5088
Arts	Assoc. Dean Steedman	
Science	Assoc. Dean Herschorn	
Dean of Students	Administration Bldg., Rm. 221	392-5287
Drop-in Centre	Redpath Library	
Faculty Counsellors	Room 109, Dawson Hall	392-5088
Freshman Advisory Service (College Equivalence Students in Arts, Science, Management and Education only)		
Foreign Student Advisor— CIDA coordinator	Administration Bldg. Rm. 110	392-5256
Guidance Service	522 Pine Avenue West	392-5119
Health Service	517 Pine Avenue West	392-5441
Legal Aid	University Centre, 3480 McTavish	
Marriage Counselling	3690 Peel	844-3971
Mental Hygiene Institute	3690 Peel	844-3971
Reception Service for Overseas Students	3480 McTavish Rm B-40	392-8940
Royal Victoria College for Women	3425 University	392-4553
Student Counselling—Student Aid	Administration Bldg., Rm. 110	392-5256
Student Placement Office Canada Manpower Centre	3574 University	283-4411
Tutorial Services		
Arts and Science	522 Pine Avenue West	392-6741
Engineering	MacDonald Engineering Bldg. Chris Marshall	849-4954

If you are not sure of the service which can offer you assistance, please contact the Office of the Dean of Students at 392-5287.

notes...

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neatly collected by former Diem enthusiast, Joseph Bantinger, in his *Vietnam: a Dragon Embattled*. While the Buddhist suffering did not reach its height until the early sixties, the religious problem had earlier sent part of the Buddhist leadership into open or tacit alliance with the NLF.

However, the policy which produced the most immediate reaction against Diem was a widespread political and military repression aimed at real and fictitious enemies. Bribes, threats, assassinations, and arrests were used to crush opposition to Diem.

The persons most eagerly sought for destruction by Diem were the civilian Vietminh organizers who had fought against the French. Diem branded them traitors and hunted them down.

In an effort to expand his control from minimal holdings in the cities to the countryside, Diem, in February 1959, began the first of a series of vast re-location programs. Between 1959 and 1963, when he fell from power, more than 8 million people—half the population—were moved either to fortified rural towns or to so-called strategic hamlets. The peasants were promised major social, economic and political reforms in return for giving up their ancestral homes and moving sometimes miles away from their rice fields. Democratic election of local officials, rent-reduction, low-interest loans, security of tenure, freedom from eviction and minimal land distribution—all these were promised. But political denunciation

campaigns, secret police organizations, Saigon-appointed officials, restricted entrance and exit regulations, inadequate compensation for moving, pocketing of aid funds by officials, eviction of peasants from land, and raising of rents and interest by landlords were the actuality.

Sources like the works of the late Bernard Fall, George Kahin and John Lewis, well known Vietnam specialist at Cornell University; and several French non-Communist authorities on Vietnam suggests a spontaneous origin of the NLF in sharp contrast to the U.S. State Dept.'s monolithic picture of subservient cadres starting their workers on orders from Hanoi. The revolt began where the activities of the Diem regime were hurting the hardest. Intellectuals began to go underground in the cities as arrests mounted. Peasants started throwing newly-arrived Saigon officials out of villages as police roundups began and government-backed landlords returned from the big cities.

The natural leaders in the countryside were the experienced Vietminh organizers who had fought the French. They became the nucleus of the first new wave of guerrilla activities in 1958-9.

No one knows the precise time or action which brought the NLF into being. What is certain is that the December 20, 1960 announcement of the National Liberation Front program came after several years of sporadic resistance and one year of continuous and growing activities by scattered guerrilla bands. It is important to understand the coalition nature of the men, the

continued on page 7

by eliott pap

The continuing saga of intramural floorhockey

Sports

I must say that it was a dandy way to start off the new year, the new term, and the second half of the floor hockey season. After all the hard campaigning I had done in the interests of greater spectator turnouts for floor hockey, my efforts were finally rewarded. Imagine my delight when I arrived at the gym for the start of the evening's fun and games and there was a crowd at least seven times as large as the previous crowd. Now, as long as nobody remembers that the previous crowd consisted of zero people, I can be a hero.

But even if I am a bum, I still have four games to report on. The first saw the Flying Dickies win their third straight without a loss

as they stomped all over the Nads 13-2. Marc Bernier led the carnage with three goals while four others had two each. Since the score was so large, there exists the opportunity of using the well-known sports cliché that "the score was not indicative of the play." For the Nads' sake I would really like to use that cliché. I would like to but I won't because I'd be lying—they were completely outclassed.

Game number two leads to a riddle. When is a game not a game? Time's up. The answer is when one team defaults to another and then everybody plays in a pick-up game which isn't a real game because no one is trying. Thus, the Alesmen are given

credit for a 1-0 triumph over the Flying Circus.

Game number three featured an unbeaten squad falling from the ranks of the unbeaten. The Undertakers were buried 6-3 by the Loopholes as the lawyers finally showed their stuff. Gerry Analitis, who has to be one of the best in the floor hockey business, was chosen first star (by yours truly in the absence of Foster Hewitt) and had two goals. Marc Savie, the face-off master, also scored twice for the 'holes'.

Finally, game four displayed the much maligned Artsmen, or Balmazars as they are officially known, in a fantastic come-from-behind victory over the MBA

Georgians. This was the most exciting match of the evening and the seven fans loved every minute of it. The Georgians led 4-1 after the first period. It was 6-6 after the second. But in the third, the Balts exploded for three unanswered goals and won 9-6.

The leading sharpshooter for the Balts was someone who runs around McGill with the name René Levesque. Honestly, no fooling, the guy's name is René Levesque and he connected five times. Now if his political namesake could only score as prolifically in the elections, this article might be written in français. Egads, how do you say intramural floor hockey in French?

A. "hockey à plancher intramural" - P.P.

by brian zander

"Red-hots" fizzle

Perhaps assistant coach Ira Turetsky summed it up best when he exclaimed in a candid post-game remark, "We played like shit!" Or perhaps somebody forgot to tell the McGill basketball Redmen that the holiday season is over as they handed a belated Christmas present to the Université de Québec à Montréal in the form of a 60-56 victory at UQAM. The victory was UQAM's first of the season and may well be their last.

Nothing seemed to go right for our squad as UQAM capitalized on numerous Redmen mistakes. At one point in the nightmare our not-so-red-hot "Red-Hots" missed 18 consecutive shots, which may unfortunately be a Canadian college record. As Redmen coach Jumpin' Sam Flash explained about the loss, "It's what happens when you get too close to a team you should be way ahead of." (The last time the 2 teams played McGill held a 29 point halftime advantage and everyone got a chance to play.)

The winners were led by Yves Granger and Phil Hurtbise with 17 and 16 points respectively but UQAM's MVP award would undoubtedly go to the crowd of about 70 people who, coupled with a matchbox size gymnasium, produced a deafening roar which seemed to paralyze the McGill offense.

McGill guard Joe Prah, who led all scorers with 18 points, swished a 20 foot jump shot with 25 seconds remaining to tie the game at 56 all. UQAM then put the game out of reach when their center sank a 15 foot bomb which

appeared to come from an impossible angle from behind the backboard. It was just that kind of night.

Women fare better

While the men were making fools out of themselves, the Women's Intercollegiate Basketball team were chalking up an impressive 45-36 victory over Loyola. The McGill women started out the night right as forward Jean MacDonald made the first three shots of the game from the field and finished with 14 points. The game was closely fought in the first half but McGill began to pull away in the second led by the playmaking and shooting of super-guard Yolande Deschamps. Yolande scored 15 points, played a scrappy defence, and could probably teach a few of the players on the men's team some techniques in dribbling. An integral part of the McGill offense is the explosive fast break led by the rifle-like outlet pass of forward Louise Benoit to Yolande or to the other guard Sheila Clarke.

Once the Redwomen had the lead the name of the game was defense. While the centre duo of Janet Evans and Elaine Schell effectively stopped the baseline drives of the Loyola forwards, the guards, playing the top of a tenacious 2-3 zone defense (designed by their sage mentor Rick Morgan), harassed the Loyola shooters.

In view of the "Super-Squaws" enjoyable performance, a nice crowd is expected at their next home game on January 24.

McGill skiers score in first race

McGill girls skied to their first victory of the year in a tight two-run slalom at Mont Sutton on Saturday, January 13th. This was the opening meet of the season in the QUAA ski circuit.

Debbie Davis took the race by a wide margin of 13 seconds with a magnificent second run of 59.1 seconds which was faster than all but the eventual winner of the men's section, Louis Bertrand of Université de Montréal. Alice Jefferies of McGill, despite running off the course in the second run, still grabbed second place. Marie Béland pulled in a creditable eighth thus giving the girls an overall first place in the team standing and proving without a doubt that all those hours of running and weight training were really worth it.

McGill men definitely did not ski to their full potential although Brian Ward had the second fastest men's time in the second run and finished in the top ten. Peter Hall was the other McGill finisher. The best is yet to come!

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS WHERE ???

Weston Pool—555B Sherbrooke St. W.
Have you picked up your suit from 1970-71?
Do So Before Jan. 19, 1973.

SUIT SALE

Jan. 22nd. to 31st.
Weston Office Rm. A115—10:00 a.m. to 12:30
and 1:30 to 4:30 p.m.

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today

Pre Med Society:

Executive meeting of all executives and members-at-large; 1 pm in Stewart N2/8.

Canadian History Radio Programming:

Members asked to phone in topics and name others. For information phone 392-8931. Ask for Wojtek; leave message.

Community McGill:

A 14-year old girl needs buddy immediately. A series of disappointments has caused her to withdraw. Her parents are separated and her mother has too many problems of her own to be of help; in NDG. More info 392-8980, Union 414, 11-4 pm.

Curling Club:

No curling this Saturday at TMR. Ice is being used for another competition. Play resumes next week, January 27, at 12:30. There may be a party in a few weeks, if there's interest.

Pre Med Society:

Presents M. Sam Rabinovitch, clinical child psychologist on "Child Clinical Psychology". Place: Francis Seminar Room, McIntyre Medical Building, 4th floor at 1 pm.

Stamp Club:

General meeting, room 411, 12 pm. All welcome.

Camera Club:

Memberships are still available. A beginner's darkroom course will be given for those wishing to learn or review. Check bulletin board outside room B10 in the Union.

S.C.M. Yellow Door

Coffeehouse:

Tonight and tomorrow night, C.R. Baker Enterprises present *THE GREASE REVIEW*, featuring hits and misses from your childhood.

Coffee and donuts, coke and cake, free samples of Clearasil and Brylcreem. Bring your girlfriend or boyfriend and have some fun, at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer; 392-4947. P.S. Folk Mass Sunday, 11:30 am; Hoot, 8 pm. Lunch is served all week from 12 to 2 pm.

Debating Union:

All Hubbard, Viet Nam war veteran, will be speaking on the bombing of the North, at 1 pm, in Leacock 219. Introduction by the mumbler.

Synchronized Swimming Club:

Needed: a ticket coordinator for the Water Show which will take place in March. Anyone interested please contact Miss Dubrule at the Weston Pool office, RVC, as soon as possible.

Synchronized Swimming Club:

The David Cup Solo competition in synchronized swimming is tonight, 7:30 pm, at Weston Pool, RVC, 5555 Sherbrooke.

Sigma Chi Fraternity:

All men are invited to come over for a free hot meal at Sigma Chi Fraternity, weekdays at 1 pm; 3458 Peel Street; or phone 849-5965.

Red and White Revue:

The insane frivolity of the Red and White Revue lives in this year's production of "Anniversary", written and directed by Bruce Retalack, at Moyse Hall, Jan. 25 through Feb. 3 (except Sundays). Get your tickets now at the Union Box Office, 3480 McTavish, or phone 392-8926.

A.C.E. Engineering Tutorials:

Free tutorials for E1 and E2 engineers start today. Drop in between 12 and 2, McConnell Engineering Building, room 117.

SATURDAY

Viet Nam Demonstration:

A demonstration against the Viet Nam War, demanding that Nixon sign the October treaty now. Will start at 1:30 pm at Dominion Square. Be there.

Savoy Society:

12:45 Tessa, Gianetta, Marco, Guiseppi, Harpo; 1:00 Chorus and chorus leads; 2:30 Rest of leads; 5 on Cast party, beer available, bring dance records.

PGSS:

Fran Aiken has guitar; will sing at Thomson House today.

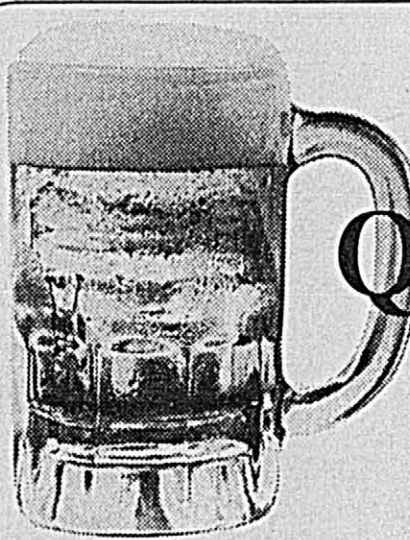
notes . . .

continued from page 5

separate organizations, and the program of the NLF. Neither the 1966 document nor the September 1967 program suggest that the communists are much more than one major leadership element of the group. But it is clear there is a fundamental unity around the closely-linked themes of nationalism and social revolution. The more recent programs reveal some shifts over the years. The tone in foreign affairs is much more militant and much more concerned with American imperialism as a major threat to the third world. On the other hand, the new programs are even more expansive in their broad appeal for coalition with groups still outside the NLF,

with the definite exception of the small group of people most closely associated with the generals in Saigon.

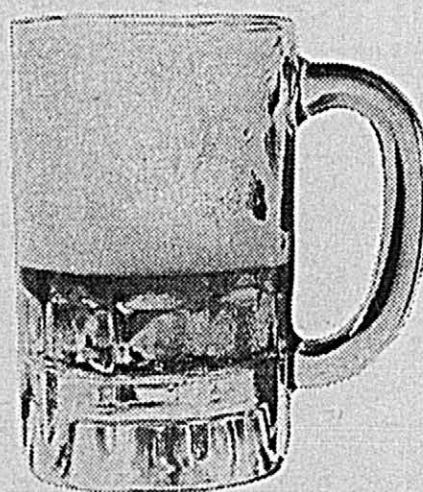
Theme of the NLF has been action and reaction. The problems of land reform and rural poverty drove the peasants into a resistance movement. The minority question brought the minority tribes into revolt; religious discrimination drew in some of the Buddhist leadership. The corruption and brutality of the Saigon regime drove many of the urban intellectuals and some of the educated middle class into revolt. However, the key to the NLF was and is the communist and non-communist revolutionaries working hand in hand in the countryside. All these forces collectively oppose American imperialism, which inevitably supports the forces of reaction in Vietnam.



Quinquaginta

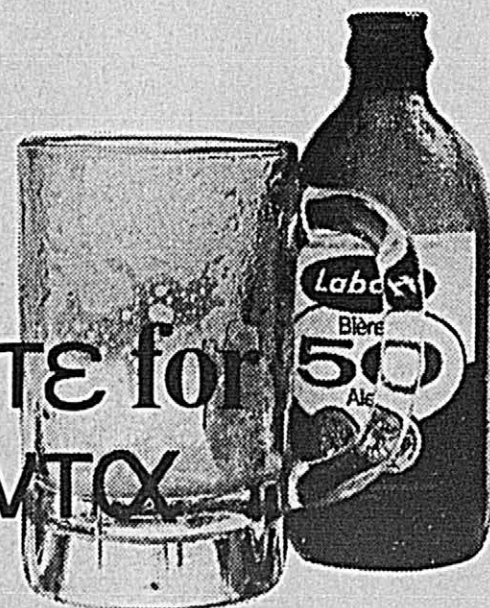


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- FEB. 16* QUE LA BETE MEURE (France 1969)
Dir. Claude Chabrol with Michel Duchussuy
- MAR. 9 MINISTRY OF FEAR (U.S. 1944)
Dir. Fritz Lang with Ray Milland, Marjorie Reynolds
- THE THIRD MAN (Britain 1950)
Dir. Sir Carol Reed with Joseph Cotton, Trevor Howard, Orson Welles
- MAR. 23* INVASION OF THE BODY SNATCHERS (U.S. 1956)
Dir. Don Selgel with Kevin McCarthy, Dona Wynter
- APR. 13 HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES (Britain 1939)
Dir. Sydney Lonfield with Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce, Richard Greene
- SUSPICION (U.S. 1941)
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SILENT SERIES

- FEB. 7 INTOLERANCE (U.S. 1916)
Dir. D.G. Griffith
- FEB. 28 NOSFERATO
Mornav (Germany 1924)
- MAR. 14 UNDERWORLD (U.S. 1927)
Dir. Josef von Sternberg
- APR. 4 HAXAN (Sweden 1918-1921)
Dir. Benjamin Christensen

N.B. Pianist virtuoso present at all shows.

All Showings at 7:30 P.M. in UNION BALLROOM
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Festival of Young
Film Makers

- Mon., Jan. 22 7:00 Terre en Transe
50c Directed by Rocha (Brazil)
L132
- 9:30 Le Salamandre
50c Directed by Alain Tanner (Switzerland)
L132
- Tues., Jan. 23 7:30 Move
50c Directed by B. Shroeder (France)
PSCA/FDAA
- Wed., Jan. 24 7:30 To be announced
PSCA/FDAA
- Thurs., Jan. 25 7:30 First Change with a Machetta
50c Directed by Solenas (Cuba)
PSCA/FDAA
- Fri., Jan. 26 7:00 The Only Thing You Know
50c Directed by Clarke Mackey (Canada)
L132
- 9:30 La Vie Revée
50c Directed by Melrielle Dansereau (Canada)
L132
- Sat., Jan. 27 6:00 WR: Mysteries of the Organism
8:00
10:00
75c Directed by Maskavejev (Hungary)
PSCA/FDAA

- JAN. 20 THE SEVENTH SEAL (Sweden, 1956, Bergman)
- *JAN. 27 FRITZ THE CAT (If available) (U.S.A., 1971, Rated X)
- FEB. 10 MON ONCLE ANTOINE (Canada, 1971, Jutras)
- *FEB. 17 PRESIDENT'S ANALYST (U.S. 1967) Dir. Slicker
- *FEB. 24 WR: MYSTERIES OF THE ORGANISM (Yugoslavia, 1971, Makavejev)
- MAR. 10 STRAW DOGS (U.S.A. 1971, Peckinpah)
- *MAR. 17 SACCO AND VANZETTI (Italy, 1971, Montaldo)
- MAR. 24 THE FRENCH CONNECTION (If available) (U.S.A., 1971, Freidkin)
- APR. 7 TRAFFIC (France, 1970, Tal)
- APR. 14 THE LAST PICTURE SHOW (U.S.A., 1970, Bogdanovitch)

All showings in L132 except * in PSCA/FDA
7:00 & 9:30

Overlooked and
Underrated

- Jan. 19 HELLZAPOPPIN (U.S.A., 1948)
with Olsen and Johnson
- FEB. 9 ALL MY COMPATRIOTS (Czech., 1970)
Directed by Nemec
- MAR. 2 ODD MAN OUT (Brit., 1947)
Directed by Carol Reed, with James Mason
- MAR. 16 NOTHING SACRED (U.S.A., 1937)
Directed by Wellman, written by Ben Hecht
With Carole Lombard and Frederic March
- APR. 6 THRONE OF BLOOD (Japan, 1957)
Directed by Akira Kurosawa, based on the famous play MacBeth
by William Shakespeare
- All Showings FRIDAY NIGHT at 7:30 in L132
except * in PSCA/FDA
- Series Ticket \$1.50
- single 50c/film

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Jan. 22-27
Tentatively Scheduled

- ANIMAL FARM
- PRINCE ACHMET
- YELLOW SUBMARINE
- FABULOUS WORLD OF JULES VERNE
- FRITZ THE CAT
- PHANTASIA
- AND A HOST OF OTHERS

For Information
392-8934